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plicable to any tissues which had been injected or soaked with a solution of the chloride of zinc, or any other antiseptic. Here decomposition would be impossible, and the gutta-percha was certainly sufficient to prevent the shrinking consequent on evaporation.

Dr. Brinton then stated that he was still experimenting, and had succeeded in procuring a colorless solution of gutta-percha in benzole and in chloroform, which would supersede the use of the collodion for the adipose matter. These transparent solutions would doubtless be applicable to the preparation of dissections of the nervous system, and to pathological structures. He stated also that he thought possibly an extension of this principle might hereafter be made subservient to the preservation of any fresh animal tissue. Further results would be submitted to the Academy.

May 23d.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Letters were read—

From Dr. Wm. Wirtenweber, dated Prague, 30th Oct., 1853, transmitting several of his works, acknowledged this evening.

From Dr. W. D. Hartmann, dated West Chester, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1854, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election as a Correspondent.

Dr. Le Conte presented a paper by Mr. C. Girard, and intended for publication, entitled "A list of North American Bufonides, with diagnoses of new species." Referred to Dr. Hallowell, Dr. Leidy, and Mr. Hanson.

Dr. Leidy called the attention of the members to specimens of four vertebræ of a huge extinct saurian, from near Greenville, Clark Co., Arkansas. They had been kindly loaned by Mr. W. F. Roberts, an agent of the Arkansas Mining Company, who had discovered them with numerous others. Dr. L. stated, that in his late visit to St. Louis, Mr. Albert Koch, the industrious collector of fossil remains, had exhibited to him a collection of bones from the same State, and apparently of the same animal, which he was on the eve of sending to Berlin.

The specimens on the table are remarkable for the robust transverse processes, which project laterally from the lower part of the body, and terminate in a large facet for the articulation of a rib. The bodies are cylindroid, and are terminated by slightly concave or nearly flat articular surfaces. The sides of the body are moderately concave, and have an acute margin at the articular surfaces. On each side of a median prominence of the under side of the body a large vascular foramen exists.

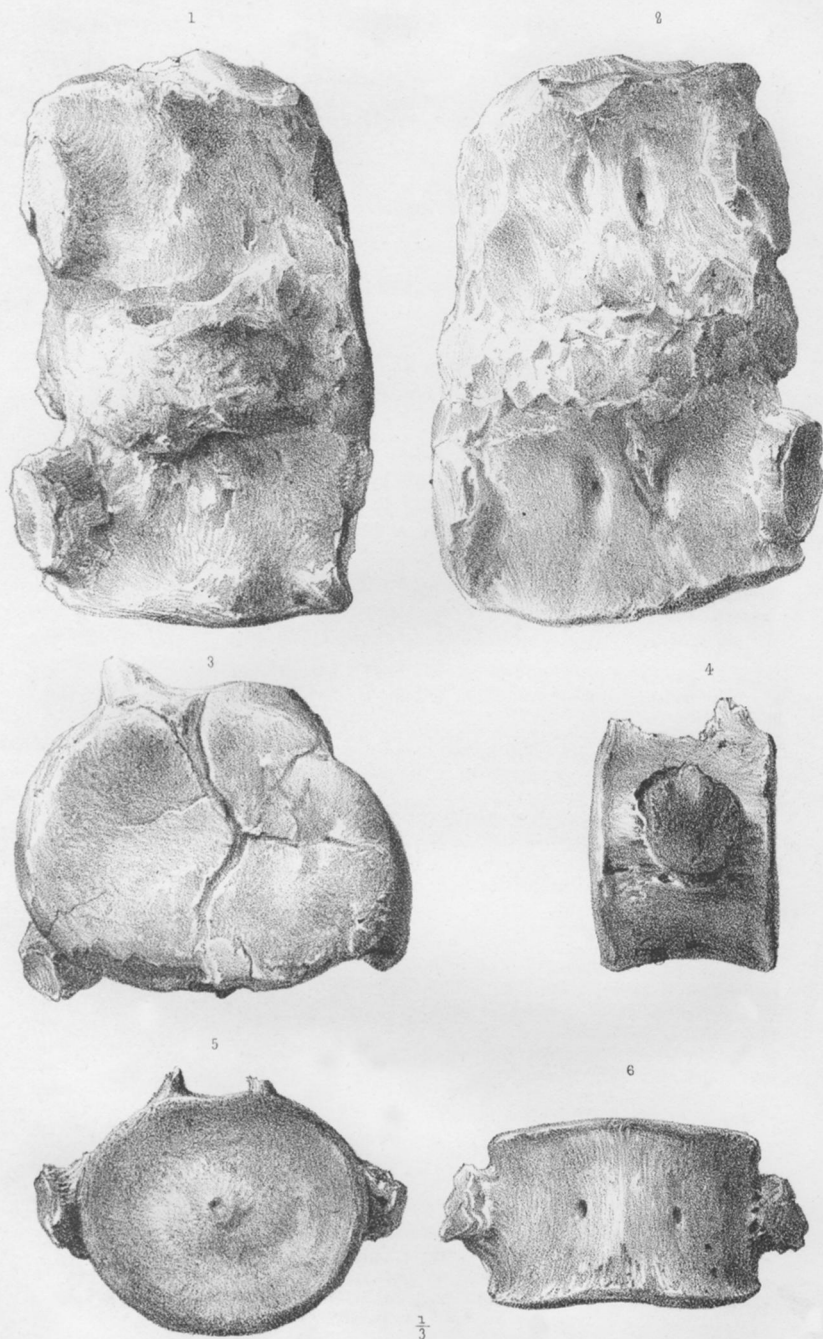
These vertebræ resemble those of the *Cimoliasaurus magnus*, from the greensand of New Jersey, described previously in the Proceedings of the Academy,* but in that the large transverse process is cylindrical, while it is compressed cylindroid in the Arkansas saurian, and probably this latter belongs to a distinct genus, for which the name *Brimosaurus grandis* is proposed. The bones are embedded in a hard limestone with mollusca, and they probably belong to the cretaceous or to the eocene period. One of the most perfect of the vertebræ presents the following measurements:

Length of the body	.	.	.	3½ inches.
Depth of articular surfaces	.	.	.	5 "
Breadth of " "	.	.	.	6 "
Length of the spinal arch	.	.	.	3 "

References of Plate II.

- Figs. 1—3, *Brimosaurus grandis*.
 " 4—6, *Cimoliasaurus magnus*.

* Vol. v. p. 325.



1-3 *Brimosaurus grandis*, Leidy.
4-6 *Cimoliasaurus magnus*, Leidy.

A. Frey Del.

T. Sinclair lith Phil.